

The Claresholm Advertiser

Vol. 2, No. 13

CLARESHOLM, ALBERTA., FRIDAY, JULY 16th, 1915

Subscription, \$1.50 Per Year in Advance

Vote "Yes" for Prohibition and the Liquor Act on July 21

Liquor Advocate More Fluent than Logical

There were about 300 people in the Opera House to hear the much-advertised C. A. Windle speak in opposition to the Liquor Act last night. A. C. Bicus was in the chair and handled the situation true to the instructions which he had received. The program outlined provided that Mr. Windle should speak about 15 minutes, opening the meeting. Thirty minutes would be given to any representative support of the act. The balance of the time would be taken by the speaker of the evening. Only questions would be allowed at the close, no speeches, but questions to be answered by Mr. Windle.

The speaker opened the meeting talking for 35 minutes. He asserted that he was not pro-German and gave explanation of the attitude of his paper, "Braun's Ironclad," toward any controversial matter. This he explained as an open forum in which any views on any question would be published over the signature of the author. He claimed Irish descent. His wife was German. He disclaimed responsibility for the article published in his paper over the signature of his son. Said article was published in February, the sinking of the Lusitania was in March. He devoted some time to the report of his High River meeting which report appeared in the Albertan yesterday morning. He claimed misrepresentation on the part of the newspapers which reported to him as the "atheistic pro-German Windle."

He claimed that the Liquor Act was unjust to hotelmen. It abolishes the bar but not the drinking of liquor. He admitted that he prohibited the sale of liquor for beverage purposes in the province of Alberta. To be just it must be proved that the business was intrinsically wrong. He contended that the business was not intrinsically wrong but that the evil lies in the man who drinks too much liquor. The wrong man is held responsible in the hotelman.

He argued that the Liquor Act is founded upon false premises. The demand will still be here; the supply will still be here. Between the two, the man behind the bar and the man in front, the Act treats the wrong man, he claims. He believes that the man who now buys at retail will later buy at wholesale. He contended there was no moral difference between buying and selling. He urged that the money spent for liquor should be kept at home.

At this juncture, the speaker retired to allow the opposition 30 minutes for speaking. Again the conditions were emphasized that for the speaker of the evening had finished his address, nothing but questions should be permitted, these of course to be answered by Mr. Windle, no explanations or speeches to be allowed the supporters of the Act. These, claiming the terms were manifestly unfair, refused the money allotted and Mr. Windle continued his address.

He signified the proposition of the Act as an immoral one, claiming that it is fundamentally wrong to destroy investment by legal act without indemnifying the hotelman. He claimed a partnership existed between the province and the liquor seller and that it was immoral for one partner to propose to destroy the other without compensation. He claimed as parallel situations the

Spence Speaks to Packed House at Late Hour

DENIED HEARING AT OPERA HOUSE, FOLLOWED BY CROWD TO CHURCH

An enthusiastic meeting was held in the Methodist church at which the only speaker who was permitted Mr. Spence by the liquor advocate was given by the former, in which was answered every criticism of the Liquor Act, and in which was shown with startling force every quibble, mis-statement, misrepresentation, sophistry and humbug which had been used by Mr. Windle. Mr. Spence characterized as blasphemous and sacrilegious the attempt of the agent of commercialized liquor interests to interpret the mind and teaching of Christ. The Christian churches which have with unanimous voice spoken the doom of the liquor traffic are better interpreters of the mind of the Master. The unholy traffic setting itself up as a revealer of the mind and attitude of Christ as in sympathy with its infamous work is horrible. The attitude of the Christian church toward personal intemperance is an attitude of love, sympathy, helpfulness, while the saloon kicks out the offender minus money, minus will, minus manhood. The church holds the "police" club," so facetiously referred to by Mr. Windle, not against the personal drinker but against the impersonal traffic that perpetuates drunkenness. As we allow the bar by law, by law we must treat it.

There is too short, nor was it an issue in this campaign, to discuss theoretical prohibition. Prohibition appears as a principle in all law. The only good that exists in the Liquor License Ordinance of this province is its prohibitions. Mr. Windle's attack must be equally against the present laws and the proposed Liquor Act. He upheld one and criticized the other which is based on the same principle. If the business is right, we must leave it alone; right does not need restriction. If it is wrong, it must be prohibited. It is with the view of the present liquor business being fundamentally, socially, spiritually, that this Liquor Act is presented. It is the sanest, soundest, most easily enforced prohibition Act that was ever presented. The laws in the Eastern provinces are not so good, nor so strong.

(As the substance of much of Mr. Spence's address is treated editorially, the report of this enthusiastic meeting is much abridged.)

It is an insult to Canada to have a man who says the least has no right to defend himself for us in the great struggle with the forces of reaction imported by any section of our citizens to interpret our laws to us and to dare to drag in our sorrow and our travel to bolster up a cause inimical to the successful prosecution of the war of defence in which we are engaged. It is an insult to the intelligence of the men and women who constitute his audiences that this man Windle should be permitted to set up his treacherous sophistry and coarse fallaciousness of argument to delude Alberta in the great decision which they must make on the 21st. If the liquor business is at all defensible, surely some leading citizen of the province could have been secured to present their side of the case, without supporting men who evidently desire the honest argument and who outrage the intelligence of those in their audiences.

Programme for Races at Claresholm Exhibition

12th and 13th August			
First Day—12th August			
	1st	2nd	3rd
1 3-minute Trot or Pace, heats 2 in 3, Entry \$2.00	\$20.00	\$10.00	
2 Half Mile Heats, 2 in 3, running, entry \$2	20.00	10.00	
3 Local Pony Race for ponies 14-2 and under owned in the district tributary to Claresholm, to be ridden by boys under 16, half mile, entry \$1	5.00	3.00	
Second Day—13th August			
4 2.12 Trot or 2.10 Pace	60.00	25.00	15.00
5 2.25 Trot or 2.30 Pace	60.00	25.00	15.00
6 Entry for the last two races, 5 per cent, and 5 per cent from money winners. The winner owned in the district tributary to Claresholm, to be ridden by boys under 16, half mile, entry \$1	7.00	3.00	
7 Open Pony Race for ponies 14-2 and under owned in the district tributary to Claresholm, to be ridden by boys under 16, half mile, entry \$1	10.00	5.00	
8 Five-eighths Mile Dash, entry \$1	7.00	3.00	
9 Nashuak stake for horses sired by the National Bureau Stallion "Nashuak," three-eighths mile, entry \$1	10.00	5.00	
10 Local Saddle Horse Race for bona fide saddle horses not thoroughbred, owned in the district tributary to Claresholm that never won a purse exceeding \$30.00 to the winner, entry \$1.00	7.00	5.00	
11 Quarter Mile Dash, entry \$1	10.00	5.00	
12 Ladies' race confined to horses that never won a purse exceeding \$20.00 in value to the winner owned in the district tributary to Claresholm, entry 50c	5.00	2.00	

The meeting to be conducted under the rules of the American Trotting Association (of which the Claresholm Park Association is a member) and the usual rules and conditions of this meeting. Entries close the evening before running at 8 p.m. Great baseball tournament to commence on the 12th August, confined to rural baseball teams composed of the farming class in the district tributary to Claresholm. First prize \$15.00, second \$10.00. Committees: J. E. Moffatt, R. E. Moffatt and J. F. Reynolds, Great Kite Flying competition under the direction of G. W. Clark. CLARESHOLM PARK ASSOCIATION LTD. J. E. Moffatt, Pres., J. R. Watt, Sec.

A Few Selections from Many Notable Opinions of Eminent Men on the Liquor Question

The Lord Chancellor of England said in the House of Lords a few years ago, that 75 per cent of all the evils the land was due to intemperance. In the same address he also said that 75 per cent of all the social evils might be abolished by abstention from intoxicating liquors.

The Lord Chief Justice of England, in an address delivered some years ago, declared that nine-tenths of this crime of England and Wales was due directly or indirectly to liquor.

The Hon. W. E. Gladstone once said that intemperance was responsible for more victims than war, pestilence and famine combined.

Dr. Andrew Clark, one of the most noted physicians of London, Eng., said that for all purposes of sustained effort alcohol is only a hindrance.

Chief Justice Taschereau, of Quebec, in a report to the

Montreal City Council concerning a case over which he presided, among other things said "Among the plagues that have polluted the body after selling the soul, there are two most terrible—drunkenness and prostitution. They are almost inseparable, a hideous pair, challenging Divinity, defying civilization, rebelling against all law and often controlling the destiny of nations. Let us not forget that for young men especially, the saloon where fire-water is imbibed, is the entrance to the accursed house."

Sir Forest Fulton, recorder of the City of London, Eng., at one of the monthly sessions of the City of London Court last autumn, said that in consequence of the closing of the bars 70 years earlier every evening, crime had decreased 30 per cent in the city of London.

The proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, Claresholm, while in conversation with a friend is reported to have said, "Bona good stuff, but bad poor stuff to drink."

Star Line School Report

Promotion Results June, 1915.
From Primary to Grade I
Russell Clarence, Earl Dolson, Peris Lepard, Emma Rudolph, Mae Taittinger.
From Grade I to II
Ella Anderson, George Clouser, Charles Davis, Hazel Dolson (conditional), Harold Nowlin, Jessie Schram, Guy Taittinger.
From Grade II to III
Esther Anderson, May Dolson, Rachael Lepard, Wesley Lepard.

Opal Rick, Clarence Taittinger.
From Grade III to IV
Pearl Dolson, Raymond Nowlin, Herbert Schram.
From Grade V to VI
Alvin Anderson, Minnie Currence, Glen Davis, Ruth Lepard, Martha Rudolph, Carl Rudolph, (conditional), Lulu Schram.
From Grade VI to VII
Harvey Anderson, Harriet Lepard.
From VII to VIII
George Schram, Ivan Davis, Naomi Miller, Fern Palmer, Leland Nowlin, Dean Nowlin.
(N. B.—Above names are arranged alphabetically, not in order of merit.)

Saw the Claresholm Boys

A. E. McAlister is in receipt of a letter from E. T. Gray, who was one of the first to have Claresholm in the present war, having enlisted in the 19th Alberta Horse which accompanied the first Canadian Overseas Contingent. The long stay in England caused many of the boys to transfer to other regiments in the hope of getting to the front sooner. Mr. Gray was disappointed in his ambitions and now, his knowledge of motors having been discovered, he is attached to the Canadian Army Service Column as a driver of motor trucks. He was attached to the motor factory at Wetherby for several weeks until the repairs to the Jeffery trucks were completed and then was detailed as first driver to the Canadian camp at Shorncliffe, where the 31st is now encamped. He says in part:

"The Claresholm bunch came in just a few hours before I arrived (at Shorncliffe Camp). I have been over at their camp several times. They are all looking quite fit. Capt. Westmore was the first one I saw. I was sitting in my truck while it was being unloaded when I noticed an officer come out of a marque close by. I knew who it was right away and he was able to tell me where the rest of the boys were. I found quite a few of them before I left camp and I have been up to see them a couple of times since then. Nobody knows how long they will be here or anything much about it. I am liable to go out of here with a draft at any time. "You will be surprised to hear that the Strathcona Horse went to the front as infantry. I'd probably have been under the sod now if I had stayed with the Strathas as I hear that the Germans got after them pretty strong. It was just luck more than anything else that I am here as I have then all kinds of chances to send me out there and they didn't."

"The boat that the boys (31st) came over in was sunk just after the troops were unloaded. She was on fire at Liverpool when she was torpedoed. They unloaded at Plymouth and came here by rail. I understand they crossed the Atlantic without an escort by going out of their course so the escort sent out failed to find them. They were lucky."

Mr. Gray gives as his address: Driver E. T. Gray, C. A. S. C., M. F. & D., Napier Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent, Eng. The letter was dated June 10th.

The 31st illustration was about as rank a piece of nonsense to be offered seriously as argument that Mr. Windle gave us. The man spends the bill for "boozes," the bartender spends the bill for boots, the man says that which will make the getting of the next bill come and his father, his family are without the bill that would make life brighter. Beautiful buncombe is the Windle bludge. The man spends \$5.00 for groceries; the grocer buys shoes; the man is in better shape to repeat the performance and his future is happier in consequence. The man wanted the "boozes" and he got it; his family wanted food and he did not get it. The man wants groceries and he gets them, so do the family. Splendid argument this.

Neutrality on a matter of right and wrong is moral cowardice.

On the Local Diamonds

Last Saturday evening Clear Lake and Grain Belt ball teams met for the fourth time this season and the former scored a third victory over the latter, one game being a no-decision affair. The evening was a cold one and the best kind of ball seems to be produced by the 80 in the shade weather. As the score showed the Clear Lake boys wielded the willow to advantage in the first two innings and in the fifth, while the Grain Belt ball towers after being blanked in their first two sessions at lat began their run getting and scored in each of the next four innings, getting a goose egg in the seventh and last. There were several good plays and some bonchard work as well by both sides. Several all clouts were lengthened into home runs. Clear Lake won this game by 15 runs to 8 for Grain Belt. The box score was not kept in its entirety but the scores given are as follows:

E. Schumacher, rf.	0	1	0	—
Caveny, 2b.	0	1	0	—
S. Wyatt, ss.	1	1	0	—
Stevens, c.	0	1	0	—
Berg, 1b.	0	0	0	—
Fredericksen, p.	0	0	0	—
Staples, cf.	0	1	0	—
Barley, if.	1	0	—	—
J. F. Reynolds, 3b.	1	0	1	—
Totals.	2	6	0	5
Grain Belt				
R. Long, 1b.	0	1	1	—
McLaughlin, p.	1	0	0	—
E. Reid, ss.	0	0	—	—
Edwards, 2b.	0	0	1	—
G. Lewis, rf.	0	0	0	—
Walker.	0	1	0	—
A. Lewis, 3b.	0	1	0	—
Foster, cf.	0	0	0	—
Trinity, if.	1	0	0	—
Totals.	0	3	3	1

Grain Belt
R. Lepard, 1b. 0 1 1 —3
McLaughlin, p. 1 0 —1
E. Reid, ss. 0 0 —1
Edwards, 2b. 0 0 1 —1
G. Lewis, rf. 0 0 —0
Walker, of. 0 1 0 —1
A. Lewis, 3b. 0 1 0 —1
Foster, cf. 0 0 0 —0
Riley, if. 1 0 —1
Totals. 0 5 3 11 0 8

The first time these teams met this season, Clear Lake trounced the Grain Belt by a score of 25 to 5. At their second meeting the game was a tie, 10 all, incomplete. The third time they crossed bats, Clear Lake had the long end of a 6-5 score and one inning to spare. The Clear Lake boys played bravely at the sports in the lattestown losing by a 4 to 10 score.

Referring to the Sections 51 and 55 of the Liquor Act, Mr. Spence points out that Mr. Windle's lengthy dissertation on the text "British Equality before the Law," and "every man innocent until proven guilty," fall flat before the correct reading and interpretation of the sections referred to. The weakness in the Windle interpretation lies in the fact that he reads "innocent" in the place of right. A man is accused of murder. The crown proves that the murder was committed by him. He must prove his right to commit the murder, (self-defence, provocation, accident, as the case may be.) If he cannot prove his "right," he suffers. This is sound British practice. In the same manner, the prosecution proves the possession or the sale as the case may be of liquor and the burden of the proof of legal possession or sale must be established by the accused. This is fair and right and is embodied in every prohibitory law. It is in the present Liquor License ordinance which the liquor advocate seems to think a model. It is only recently that they professed to think so, however.

On a moral issue there can be no neutrality. A failure to vote for the right means a vote for the wrong.

THE LINE-UP FOR JULY 21

Who will Vote Wet and Who Dry and Why

Who will Vote Wet:

The Brewers

Because they know they will go out of business if the Liquor Act carries on July 21st.

The Saloon Keepers

Because they are in the business for the money that is in it, regardless of who suffers.

The Bartenders

Because they get their living handing out the poison that imperils men.

The Red Light District

Because they can't do business without booze.

The Bums and Toughs and Hangers-on around Towns and Cities

Every Selfish Individual

Who must have his glass of liquor even if his own boy or his neighbor's hits the liquor trail and ends up in a drunkard's grave.

A Few Respectable People

Who have been deceived by the crafty, calculated and deliberate misrepresentations printed in the "Liquor Ads," and circulated by the Liquor interests in their fight against the best interests, spiritual, moral, physical and financial, of Alberta.

Who will Vote Dry:

The Church

Because booze is the deadly enemy of all that is good.

The Friendly Societies

Because they stand for mutual helpfulness, and the best interests of their members and bar the liquor men already as undesirable.

The Business Men

Because every dollar spent over the bar is an economic loss, and so much less for legitimate business.

The United Farmers of Alberta

Because they have figured it out, and know that the whole burden falls finally on the producer.

The Railway Men of Alberta

Because they know that their motto, "Safety First," and booze won't go together.

Every Unselfish Man

Because his own boys and his neighbor's are worth more to him than a bottle of booze.

Every Progressive Man

Because he wants the \$12,000,000 wasted in booze spent in building up a prosperous, clean Alberta.

A Vast Army of our Best Men

Who refuse to be deceived by the specious lies printed in the advertisements of the Liquor Party

Read the line-up on each side and you will need no other argument to show you why such a wave of prohibition is sweeping over Alberta, and why you, too, should vote dry on July 21st. You cannot afford to go with the other crowd

Bury the Booze by Your Ballot

Vote for the "Liquor Act" and a Dry Alberta on July 21st next

FARMERS:

We Have Opened a Blacksmith Shop in Claresholm and Ask Your Patronage

Satisfactory Work Guaranteed
Full Stock Clevises and Anti-fence Cowpokes

CALL IN AND INSPECT OUR WORK AND GET OUR PRICES

Whitehead & Norgood -- Blacksmiths, Horsehoes

Third Avenue, opposite Palace Laundry Barn

Agent for "Star" Ploughshares

PRAIRIE VIEW DAIRY

Healthy Cows, Sanitary Premises, Clean Handling

PRICES REASONABLE DAILY DELIVERY PHONE 92
MILK, 4 QUARTS for \$1.00 CREAM, 30% PER QUART
Rates on larger quantities given on application
Prompt Delivery Made of Special Orders**Fred Anderson, Proprietor, Claresholm, Alta.****Liquor Advocate More****Fluent than Logical**

(Continued from Page 1.)

granting of franchises for any public utilities. To destroy the bar would be a similar undefensible act to the stealing of money from the barkeeper's till.

The speaker claimed there was an injustice to the brewer. The matter is permitted to pass, yet is referred to the government, but is not allowed to sell to old customers in the province. The customer is permitted to drink, but not to buy from the old manufacturer, the brewer. The large sums of money invested in the brewing business had only recently begun to yield dividends to those who had invested the money trusting to the honor of the province.

He also claimed injustice to certain persons and citizens. He referred to Sec. 24 of the Act and drew a picture of the boy in the house replacing the bartender and sipping the drops of the glasses. Sec. 28, according to the speaker, permits the occupant of a private dwelling to purchase large quantities from the vendor. This was a very serious step on the part of Mr. Windle—Ed. Sec. 55 was referred to by the speaker as being the biggest "joke" of the whole act. He contended that the places described in this section were the only places where any restriction of quantity of liquor which may be kept are imposed.

Sec. 3, which contains an interpretation of the term "private dwelling house," was subjected to criticism by Mr. Windle, who made the statement that feeders in flats are placed outside the term in the meaning of the Act. He interprets this as an infringement of the principle of "British Equality before the Law." Here the speaker had a humorous reference to the boarding house which has not three lodgers above the members of the family of the lodgings-keeper and he attempted to point out a ridiculous contretemps which might occur if another lodger were received over the three and one of the lodgers had liquor in his possession. He consumed some considerable time ridiculing this "idiotic" situation. Sec. 51 was construed by the speaker to be another attack on the principle of British justice. Mr. Windle claimed that at one time the proof of innocence upon the accused was such an infraction.

In criticizing Sec. 54, he followed the same line of attack drawing a picture of an innocent man alone in a house being accused of murder, with evidence that at one time the victim he had had words with the murdered man. If adjudged guilty because he could not prove innocence, this would be a travesty of justice. He attempted to show a parallel and followed with a peroration on the history of the fight made through the centuries for "liberty," as secured for the accused in trial by jury.

The speaker claimed that with one-half of the U.S. under prohibition the per capita consumption of liquor has increased from four to twenty-four per cent. He urged

that the profits from the sale of liquor remain in the province at present, that over 5,000 would be added to the unemployed if the act carries, that the wages lost in this case would be about \$8,000,000, that money spent in liquor will go out of the province.

He then entered into a discussion of prohibition from the standpoint of "personal liberty," and also from the standpoint of the attitude of the Fathers of the early Christian church, at the same time attempting by quotation from the Bible to prove the legitimacy of the drink-forming habit. He placed the prohibitionists and Christian men and women who believe in prohibition on the side of the Koran and the brewers, distillers, saloon-keepers on the side of the Bible. He alluded indirectly that he was an atheist in belief by stating that he dealt with a famous atheist some time in Chicago.

He attempted at some length to show that the act is a fraud, among other things stating that "it put politicians in the liquor business, instead of taking liquor men out of politics." "It places no restriction on the number of vendors, nor does it settle their wages," "it will not reduce drunkenness, nor lessen the facilities for drinking," in the latter case quoting from statistics to show that in ten years convictions for drunkenness had increased in Canada from 12,215 in 1900 to 34,968 in 1910. He used these data to attempt to show that the reduction of the number of bars in Ontario by local option had not reduced the crime of the Dominion of Canada.

At this juncture, Mr. Windle having spoken over two hours, H. H. Spence who had come to Claresholm to debate the issue if permitted, asked permission to speak. The chairman informed him that as he had not taken the time allotted him at the beginning of the meeting he would not be permitted to speak now. Announcement was also made that another speaker for the opponents of the act (which was doubtful) was to speak. Rev. MacNiven rose and announced that Mr. Spence would address a meeting at the Methodist Church beginning at once. An invitation was given to Mr. Windle to come over and debate the matter on a fairer platform, which was refused. The audience rose almost to a man and the exodus to the church meeting began. Over 150 assembled in a few minutes. The Opera House was deserted. Easily 80 per cent of the audience assembled to hear Mr. Windle were indignant at the unfair tactics of the liquor advocates and a large percentage of these attended the later meeting at the church, a number who were prohibition sympathizers going home on account of the lateness of the hour.

The brutal and blasphemous references to Christ as a "manufacturer and an abuser" of liquor, will not make any votes for the liquor traffic here among those who have been taught to revere his name and follow the person of the Christ.

PROFESSIONAL AND SMALL BUSINESS CARDS

Space in this column, and to exceed one inch, 10 cents per line, or \$1.00 per year, if paid in advance; five lines, or seven per line, or \$2.00 per year, if paid in advance. Change notices, 20 cents an inch line.

LEGAL**J. R. WATT, B.A.**

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC

OFFICE—THIRD AVENUE
—Claresholm, Alberta

Visits Stately by Appointment

H. O. HASLAM

Barrister and Notary Public

Solicitor for:

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

THE TOWN OF CLARESHOLM

Claresholm Alberta

Farmers would learn something to their own advantage by seeing**ERICKSON**
THE COAL MAN**Best Lethbridge Coal on the market.****NOTICE**

IN THE MATTER OF THE Act of Confirmation of The Tax Enforcement Return of The Town of Claresholm.

TAKE NOTICE that His Honor Judge McNEILL, Judge of the District Court of the District of Macleod, has appointed Thursday, the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Claresholm.

DATED this 20th day of March, A. D. 1915.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Claresholm.

We are in the market for

HOGS
Highest Prices Paid

We Ship on Thursdays

Robert ShawSuccessor to Walls & Price
Central Meat Market
Claresholm - Alberta
Sproops of Canadian Northwest 1-5

The sole agent of a territory on any scale up to 100,000 acres, or more, is now being offered at a special price. The territory is located in the Northwest, and is of great value for farming and stock raising. The price is \$1.00 per acre, and the territory is offered on a cash basis. The territory is offered on a cash basis, and the price is \$1.00 per acre. The territory is offered on a cash basis, and the price is \$1.00 per acre.

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H. Mackenzie, the sight specialist, will return to Claresholm on Wednesday, July 21st. He will also be at Granum on Thursday, July 22nd, visiting Stately on Tuesday, July 20th. Consultation Free.

The fight to-day is against an entrenched liquor trade which perpetuates drinking. It is in the encouragement of the drinking habit that the great profits of the liquor men are made. Is the liquor man so much a lover of his fellowman, that he will discourage him from patronizing his bar, as he does his own bartender?

THE PEOPLE'S CORNER

Advertisements inserted under this heading, not over six lines, 30c an insertion; three insertions for \$1.00. Lost, found, estrayed, for sale, help wanted, matrimonial matches, all in plain English, and best results when inserted in The Advertiser. Remember, we lose papers for safety and for Claresholm.

TO LET CONTRACT

Wanted to let contract for putting up hay on Bagley Ranch in Hills. Apply F. Downs, Phone 1210, or Box 190, Claresholm, Alta.

Notice of Estray Animal

There was found on the premises of Jay McCall, east half Sec. 22, T. 10 R. 26, west 4th, Granum, Alberta, one dark-brown mare, six years, weight about 800 lbs., white strip in face, old wire cut on right front foot, pulled tail, branded on left shoulder.

Dated at Granum, this 2nd day of July, 1915.

PETER VANDERVOORT,
Brand Reader.**BRAND READER'S DESCRIPTION OF ESTRAY ANIMAL**

There is on the premises of D. A. Macdonald, Moss Creek P. O., Sec. 7, T. 11, R. 26, west 4th meridian, a roan cow, Short-horn breeding, about 12 years, branded like double B over bar on left shoulder and M over bar on right shoulder, down on left hip.

A. E. HUNTER, 11-13 Claresholm, June 30th, 1915.

BRAND READER'S DESCRIPTION OF ESTRAY ANIMAL

There has been on the premises of Joseph Johanson, n.e. Section 10, Township 10, Range 29 West of 4th meridian, one red steer, brockle face, droop horns coming together, white strip down back, belly white, weight about 1,500 lbs., branded X on left hip also on left ribs.

Dated at Granum, Alberta, this 12th day of July, 1915.

PETER VANDERVOORT,
Brand Reader, 13-15.

"Will it not send large sums out of the province which would otherwise be spent here?" Not. If the consumption of "whiskey" remains the same as at present, the money which pays the excise tax to the Dominion government for the distillery, of which there are none in this province, the money which pays the provincial license of the distillery to the province in which it is situated, the money which pays the labor and cost of raw material which already goes to the distiller in the other province, the money which fattens the bank account of the distiller, whose business is outside the province, the money which carries on the distribution of the liquor, keeps up its selling agencies and pays its transportation costs, etc., which reimburse the drinker pays in the price of every glass of whiskey which he pours down his throat and often of a considerable quantity which he does not get to his throat, but is rung up on the cash register just the same, will not be affected at all. In this event things would be just the same. The part which now goes to the provincial government which by the way is not so very large a proportion of the sum spent for liquor, will remain in the pockets of the drinker instead of in the provincial treasury and surely it will be wisely spent for the good of the country as if it were given to the government and then there is where you should sit up and take notice! The balance which has represented the liquor man's share will also remain in your pockets and surely you can be trusted to see that it will be as wisely spent in the interests of the country as if you gave it to the whiskey-seller to spend.

The jury on Harry Thaw's sanity declared him to be sane.

It's A Short Way To Prohibition

Tune: Tipperary

Up to fair Alberta came the vision of a day,

When the demon drink should go

And never more have slow way;

So the people planned and worked

To bring this thing about,

For all knew well our land would

proper itself with it out.

Chorus:

It's a short way to prohibition!

And the right way to go;

It's the one way to bring salvation

To the land we all love so.

Let's all stick together,

And this be our cry:

We'll not stop short of Prohibition,

Alberta must go dry.

(Or, Our land must go dry.)

II

Paddy found the man who drank

Was never in demand,

Whether in Alberta, or New York,

or on the Strand,

So he wrote to Molly that he'd sure-

ly "cut it out."

And he a free man once again, and

help the people shout:

III

Molly was so happy she scarcely

knew her name,

Thinking Paddy would be kind

When home again he came,

And many more like Molly

Will rejoice when liquor's out,

And feel like heaven's come to earth

when all the people shout:

12000 delegates to the convention for the re-organization of the Manitoba Conservative party have practically unanimously adopted as a plank in the new platform of the party the passing of the Macdonald Liquor legislation without a referendum and with no provision for repeal, if this party be returned to power at the election which must soon be held. This law prevents the people from procuring liquor within the province, except from a drug-gist upon prescription of a physician, although the "booze" may be purchased outside the province. This would bring Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (with the passage of the Liquor Act) into line.

The authorities which were quoted last night by the advocate of the "booze" exploiters, mostly over 1700 hundred years old do not gain value and strength with age and the growing experience of the race. The "booze" has not got any savor in quality since then either. We much prefer the opinions of 20th century observers. The climate may have changed or the liquor dealers become more unscrupulous.

To-day we venture to say that the anti-Nicotine fathers would have lined up with the best minds of this age were they given another chance. As for the Scriptures, we can not allow any pro-booze advocate to snatch isolated passages from the Book our fathers and mothers prized so much and which we have found such an unfailing guide to our faith and morals and lead us over to the side of the liquor men, whose influence has been almost invariably thrown to the side of the immoral and licentious.

So, thanks, Bro. Windle must try another.

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FRIDAY, JULY 16th 1915

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The bitterness with which the liquor men are fighting the Liquor Act is proof positive that it is a prohibition measure.

"Personal Liberty" as Windle used the term means a flag not white but yellow with a big S sign on it. The liquor men care nothing for your liberty, they want your dollars. Try them and see.

"Without personal liberty, reason becomes a mockery," another Windleism. But "boozes" steals away a man's reason and makes his personal liberty a mockery.

Mr. Windle would not make a distinction between the hotel-keeper and the liquor-seller. Surely the money expended in buildings, furnishing, furniture, light, heat, accommodations are not so expended solely for the purpose of selling liquor. If the bar end of the business is the real purpose of the hotel, the sooner it is cut out the better. If the hotel part of the business, the respectable part of the business, is aimed at in the Liquor Act, then we have misread it. But we have not.

"One man's act, forfeits another man's right" Windle says is fundamentally unsound. Father spends his money to let the liquor-seller's wife snivel through life in silk skirts; his wife snivels with nakedness. The man fattens the saloon man's family with the best in the land; his family endures the pangs of hunger. Windle, thou art a very Solomon come to judgment!

There is not much to constitute a parallel between "milk" and booze, nor much similarity between the "cow" and the liquor man, but we suppose that the water the milk man uses, and charges 10 cents a quart for is the same water the liquor man uses and charges 15 cents a heavy dew for. We will not kill the "cow" nor the liquor man, but we will prevent the liquor man and the milkman from selling that for which he does not give a just equivalent. And of the two the milkman has considerably the best of the argument.

The opponents of the Liquor Act must not lose sight of the fact that the prohibitionists are also the men and women who have been for years carrying on a campaign of education, by precept and, in most cases, by example, to bring to bear the "moral suasion" argument upon the "man in front of the bar;" they have tried to teach abstinence for the individual by scientific, economic, moral and spiritual appeal; they have cared, in many instances, for the drunkard's family, while endeavoring to wean him from his intemperance; they have borne a large share of the expense of caring for him when he has gone beyond the reach of patient argument and loving persuasion. This is a part of the task which they have never neglected. How much, we ask Mr. Windle, has his friend the liquor-seller done? He has taken his cash and cast him adrift. Mr. Windle did not mention this. But this is only one side, the personal side. Now, without discontinuing the other work, the prohibitionists are at tackling the system by which the drunkard is made. They are now after the "man behind the bar." Mr. Windle has confused the two sides in his argument. The prohibitionist is treating both the cause and the effect. Every good physician does both.

Mr. Windle did not tell the whole truth every time, especially when a half-truth better suited his purpose. Twice he deliberately gave a misleading impression and then attempted to "rub it in." He told his audience that in the U. S. the consumption of liquor per head of population had increased in a certain period from 4 gals. to over 24, and the latter high average when one-half of the country is "dry." He did not tell his hearers that the per capita consumption of liquor in some "dry" areas had fallen in some cases below 2 gals. and in all cases to less than 5 gals. and that the increase per capita in the "saloon" states had made up for this decrease and raised the total to the high average he gloated over. Again he quoted statistics of the convictions for drunkenness covering the Dominion of Canada and sneeringly referred to the efforts made in the province of Ontario to bring certain portions of that province under prohibitory laws as being responsible for the increase of drunkenness in the whole of Canada. Then he did not tell his hearers that the percentage in those "dry" areas had greatly reduced the convictions for drunkenness, but that in the "wet" areas the drunkenness has increased that the totals for the whole of Canada afford an alarming commentary on the need of prohibition Dominion-wide in scope. He did not tell the audience that all "dry" P. E. I. had for each 1,000 of population 1 conviction for drunkenness to about 4 in half "dry" Ontario to about 75 in "wet" Alberta.

Take the Bible and its teachings out of moral reform and all that is left is "form," the essence and spirit having been abstracted. Falsification in Bible interpretation by pro-liquor advocates affords no excuse for banishing this strong weapon against evil-fostering factors in the social life of the nation.

Can we trust the interpreting of the mind and attitude of the Saviour toward all evils that work we among the children of men for whom He died to the unscrupulous liquor advocates whose employers would perpetrate such a dastardly outrage as to drag in to the support of their hopelessly doomed cause by an evasive and despicable forgery, the name of the aged Father LaCoe, whose feet are tottering to the door which admits to the presence of those all-seeing eyes has marked the long years of unselfish service of the venerable priest for his fellowmen of this west? The reform could not be more fittingly administered than at the polls on July 21st.

Figures may be juggled with to prove almost any contention, but we would hardly expect the Brewers' Year Book of the U. S., 1911 edition, to make things any better for prohibition than could be helped. In this report, of nine states under prohibition, the consumption per capita is given at 1.35 gallons; in 15 states under local option, the consumption per capita is placed at

4.37, a little over three times as much; in 27 states where the saloon is unhampered, the consumption of liquor goes up to an average of 25.23 per capita, more than eighteen times as much as the average consumption in the nine prohibition states. Liquor men know that sales of liquor are less in those states which are legally dry, and that is why they are putting up this strenuous fight for very existence.

Home for Harvest

The government announced today its terms on which men of military training will be allowed leave of absence from units for the harvest season. Practically any non-commissioned officer who wishes to go will be allowed to do so, provided his conduct has been good. Men going on leave must have their uniforms with the regiment, and will be paid on their return at the regular scale, provided they can produce a certificate that they have been working at the harvest.

The men thus get a chance to earn double wages during the month of leave. Return transportation to the scene of labors will also be provided by the government. Any man who misconducts himself during his leave will forfeit his military pay.

Play the Man.
Banish the Bar.
Save the Boys.
Vote "YES" on July 21st

VOTE "YES" for the "Liquor Act"

It will be the "Liquor Act" that will be voted on July 21, and a vote for the "Liquor Act" means a vote for the suppression of the bars. This should be thoroughly understood. Many persons think that by voting against the "Liquor Act" they will be aiding the cause of prohibition, but this is not true. A vote FOR the act means a VOTE for the abolition of the bar in Alberta and the curtailment of the sale of strong drink. A vote AGAINST the "Liquor Act" means a vote IN FAVOR of the bar and the strong drink traffic as they are now operated. Efforts are being made, it is alleged, to bescloud the issue, and there should be no misapprehension on the part of the public.

Vote FOR the "Liquor Act"

If the act receives a majority of the votes on July 11, the legislature will have no alternative but to enact it into law at its next session, and it will become actively into force a year from the date on which the people have demanded it.

SAMPLE BALLOT
THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

THE DIRECT LEGISLATION ACT

Submission of a proposed Act entitled "The Liquor Act" to Electors

DIRECTION OF VOTERS: The voter shall indicate his vote as follows:

If he approves of the proposed Act he shall make a cross in the square opposite the word "YES."

If he does not approve of the proposed Act he shall make a cross in the square opposite the word "NO."

BALLOT

QUESTION: Do you approve of the proposed Act, "THE LIQUOR ACT"



YES



NO

Vote "YES" on July 21st

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